



NOT SO CERTAIN FOR GRANT. CAMERON AND LOGAN FAIRLY PITTED

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AGAINST CHANDLER AND DENNISON. A Majority of the National Committee Against Grant—The Blaine and Sherman Forces Combining to Control the Temporary Or-ganization and Break the Unit Rule.

CHICAGO, May 29 .- The city is filled with flelegates and the adherents of the various candidates. They began to come several days ago, but yesterday and to-day they have literally swarmed in. The Grant and Blaine headquarers were opened last Tuesday, and yesterday Sherman and Washburne flags were hung out. The delegations from all the States save California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nobraska, Nevada, North Carolina, and South Carolina have their headquarters. By to-morrow night nearly all the delegates will be here. The Edmunds and Windom men have not yet put in an appearance, and their names are not heard in the hotel lobbies. The crowds congregate principally at the Grand Pacific and the Palmer House. The National Committee are quartered at the Palmer, and Cameron and Logan preside there at the Grant headquarters. Conkling and the New York delegation have the ladies' parlor and a magnificent suite of rooms at the Grand Pacific, completely over-shadowing the Blaine headquarters on the same floor. But the Blaine people have gorgeous rooms on Wabash avenue, where the Chicago Blaine Club entertains all comers. The Sherman managers are at the Grand Pacific, and their headquarters are at the First Regiment Armory in Jackson street.

Cameron and Logan, with their lieutenants, Gorham and Keogh, have had rather up-hill work for two days against the combined assaults of the Blaine and Sherman forces. Wil-liam E. Chandler is the truest of the Blaine marshals, and has been forcing the fighting vigorously. Eugene Hale and Congressman Frye of Maine are good seconds, though more conservative and cautious. The objective point of the anti-Grant men is to break the unit rule. To this end the Blaine, Sherman, and Washburne managers are heartily cooperating.

The National Committee meets on Monday to pass upon the lists of delegates and select the temporary officers for the Convention. The anti-Grant men claim that they have 30 out of 47 members of the National Committee. The Grant men concede to their opponents a mathat they can wipe out that small margin. It is evident, however, that they are not nearly so confident as they talk. Both Cameron and Logan seemed somewhat nervous to-day. and Gorham has not been able to conceal en-tirely his anxiety. They had been longing for Conkling to put in an appearance, and when he arrived at the Grand Pacific this evening Logan and Gorham were on hand to meet him.

The programme of the anti-Grant men is to leave out the Illinois and Louisiana delegates, and refer to the Convention when permanently urganized the credentials of the contestants; 3 select the temporary officers of the Convention, and instruct Cameron to present their names to the Convention, and to disregard the unit rule in the vote which will then be taken. They proceed upon the theory that Cameron will insist that the delegations from New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missourl, Kentucky, Virginia, South Carolina, and Texas are instructed to vote as a unit on all questions, and that he will refuse to accept the votes of individual delegates. They say that unless Cameron pledges himself to obey literally the instructions of the National Committee he will be deposed and another Chairman selected. The Grant men are disposed to compromise. They say that thus far it appears that only three States—Wisconain, Pennsylvania, and Texas—sistucced their delegates to the compromise that will not compromise a vital issue on the pennsylvania, and Texas—sistucced their delegates to the delegates. The call of the seates to the delegates. The call of the pendence of the delegates. The call of the pendence of the delegates. The call of the pendence of the delegates and two delegates at args characteristic their delegates. The scall of the pendence of the Congressional districts can instruct their delegates. The scall of the pendence of the Congressional districts can instruct the delegates. The Sharem and Blaine men are undoubtedly in perfect according to the Sate and two delegates are surging the Blaine men will, as they did at Clincinnati, gain the temporary control of the Congressional districts can instruct their delegates. The Shareman and Blaine men are undoubtedly in perfect according to the policy and the pendence of the Congressional districts can instruct the delegates. The Shareman and Blaine men are undoubtedly in perfect according to the policy and the pendence of the S

are making preparations to start a counter current.

A Grant mass meeting has been called for Monday night at Dearborn Park. It was to be held in the Exposition building, where the Convention meets, but the contract with the National Committee specifies that the building is to be used for the purposes of the Convention only. There was a lively row over this The Convention is to be held in the great half of the Inter-State and Industrial Exposition Company of Chicago. The directors assented to this with the understanding that the National Republican Executive Committee should appoint a committee of five to take charge of the building, and be responsible for alterations, police, and watchmen. Don Cameron appointed five Imperialists on the committee. They agreed to let the Imperialists have the use of the hall on Monday night for a givest mass meeting. The anti-Grant men objected, and sent a committee to Don Cameron, who snubbed them, and declared that the meeting should be held in the hall. Thereupon the directors passed a resolution declaring that the hall was turned over to the National Committee for the use of the Convention proper and forbade its further use. The Imperialists have roped in a committee to the Soldiers' and Saliors' Union, who, under the guise of patriotism, are to ask for the use of the Soldiers' and Saliors' Union, who, under the guise of patriotism, are to ask for the use of the Hall on Tuesday night in aid of Grant.

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as saying that from six to eight of the delegation will refuse to obey instructions. He thinks
Lozan a trump, and says Grant will be nominated on the first ballot, with or without a unit
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Ohio.—Gen. John Beatty says that nine of the Ohio delegation are for Biaine. He asserts that if Sherman withdraws Biaine will get a united support from Ohio. He thinks they are all oposed to the unit rule, and that they favor the admission of the Illinois contostants. He declares that Grant cannot carry Ohio.

Indiana.—John B. Glover says that the delegation will vote solid for Blaine, although there are two Sherman men among them. They will vote solid against the unit rule and in favor of the admission of the Illinois contestants. He declares the State overwhelmingly against Grant.

Grant.

Kentucky.—Mr. Wood, a Kentucky delegate,
asserts that five of the delegation are against
Grant, and that they will oppose the unit rule.

Michigan.—Mayor Thompson of Detroit says
that he is the only Grant man on the Michigan
delegation. S. D. Bingham, Chairman of the

Republican State Committee, says that the delegation is against the unit rule and in favor of the admission of the Illinois contestants.

New Jersey.—Geo. A. Halsey says that New Jersey is solid for Biaine, although two or three personally prefer Sherman. Wm. Walter Phelips says they are all against the unit rule, and that Grant cannot carry the State. He says that men in the Pennsylvania delegation, whose names have not been printed, have personally assured him that they would bolt their instructions. He believes that the majority of all the delegates to the Convention are opposed to Grant.

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Vermont.—Ex-Goy Smith says that the Vermont delegation are against the unit rule, but he thinks that Grant can earry the State.

South Carolina.—E. W.M. Mackey says that the South Carolina delegation, although elected by districts, were instructed by the State Convention to vote for Grant, and they will do so, although there are Blaine and Sherman men among them. If Grant, however, was not nominated on the first ballot, they might go over to Blaine.

Texas.—Robert Zapp, a Texas delegate, said that his delegation would vote for Grant in accordance with instruction, but he felt sures that the majority were personally opposed to him. Wisconsin.—United States Marshal Fink of Milwaukee says the delegation is solid against Grant. The Imperialists claim two of the delegation.

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Wisconsin.—United States Marshal Fink of Milwaukee says the delegation is solid against Grant. The Imperialists claim two of the delegation.

Mississippi.—Mr. Niles of Mississippi counts four of his delegation for Blaine, six each for Grant and Sherman, with Sherman as second choice of the majority.

Iowa.—J. S. Runnell reports the sentiment of his delegation to be a unit for Blaine and against the third term. They do not want any unit rule enforced on them.

Tennessee.—E. G. Green divides the Tennessee delegation into one-half for Grant and one-half for Blaine, and all (24) pledged against the unit rule. The Imperialists claim is S.

The Blaine special train from the East arrived this morning, bringing about 250 Blaine mes. They were met at the depot by a committee of local partisans, and the main body of the visitors was escorted to the Matteson House, the remainder going to the Grand Facific Hotel. Conspicuous in the delegation were Gov. Davis of Maine, Col. J. H. Marty. Col. H. S. Osgood, the Hon. A. A. Sproat, C. A. Boutells of the Bangor Courier, and J. R. Boutwell. Gen. Strong made a brief speech of welcome. He extended to thom a hearty greeting, and said that they had come to help to nominate the people's choice for President. [Applause.] They had come to fight the men who composed an oligarchy that was using the name of a great General to carry out their purpose of plunder. The men of Maine and New Hampshire need not be afraid of Cameron or run away from Conkling. Let then turn themselves loose and let their influence be felt.

The situation to-night may be summed up as follows: The anti-Grant men from a distance are here in the largest force. They are the most active and talk the loudest. The local sentiment is decidedly anti-Grant and very elamorous. The lide therefore seems to be moving against Grant and the Imperialists, and, after a private talk, is escorted to Cameron's or Logan's rooms. The Southern delegates are usually met at the depot, and kept shadowed until they are taken to the Palmer Hous

THE INDIAN WAR.

Victorio, the Apache Chief, Able to Moet Gen. Ratch with Man for Man.

CHICAGO, May 28 .- A special to the Times from Santa Fé says: "Advices received here state that on the morning of the 21st inst. Gen. Hatch arrived at Ojo Callente, having marched all the night previous, and was there joined by his scouts, who had left Victorio's trail a few miles south. These scouts Gen. Hatch put at once on the trail again, having to wait himself for his command, which was from one to two days behind, and moving as rapidly as the stock, which was weak and exhausted, would allow. Very little forage for the animals is attainable, the sheep having destroyed all the grass, and there is great scarcity of water in the whole country. The command is nearly dismounted, and Gen. Hatch will be forced to take the field in that condition, leaving all the iorses at Ojo Caliente for recuperation. The Indians have certainly travelled with great rapidity, and if they are not now in the Black Range they have already crossed the river. The command of Gen. Hatch has marched, since leaving the Mescalero Agency, more than 1,000 miles, over the roughest and most mountainous country imaginable. The troops are doing all that men can, but it will require an increased force to subdue the number of savages now on the warpath.

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"Victorio and his men have left large numbers of animals on their trail dead from exhaustion. News from the troops in the field gives satisfactory evidence that other Indian tribes are going over to Victorio. An Indian was killed a few days ago who has proved to have been a Comanche. From signs about his person it is considered probable that he was a sub-chief. If this be true, he had certainly joined Victorio with a large following of his tribe. The number of Indians on the war path cannot be estimated, but Victorio can certainly command as large a force as Gen. Hatch.

"The very latest news from Los Lunas is to the effect that Antonio Jose, Lunay Barazivet, Jose Belasco, and Jose Garcia were killed on the ranch of Patriocino Luma, eight miles from Tulerasa. It is at present impossible to obtain the names of all the murdered American herders, but it is known that in Socorro County, and in the Magulians, about fifty men have recently been killed. Two women were also butchered. Authentic reports from Socorro County state that every ranch except one has been cleaned out by the Apaches, and that the number of people murdered since May I is seventy-eight. In all probability the settlements in the valley of San Francisco, in the Escudivalle Mountains, and, in fact, most of the small settlements west of here, will be abandoned."

CONVENTION GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON. Blaine to Stay Away-Conkling Sure it will be Grant-Edmunds as a Bark Horse.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- It is decided that Mr. Blaine will not visit Chicago. Such a jour-ney would damage his chances for the nomination far more than his advice would benefit his clan. A telegraph wire has been connected with the rooms of the Maine delegation in Chicago directly to the study of the Senator in this city. His friends will have the benefit of his advice

His friends will have the benefit of his advice constantly without his presence in the Convention.

Before Senator Conkling started for Chicago he had no doubt of the nomination of Grant, and thought that the only contest would be over the temporary organization and the enforcement of the unit rule. Mr. Conkling was confident that Cameron would not be deposed from the Chairmanship of the National Committee and holding that position, he had small fears of the deteat of the third-term people.

In Congressional circles Edmunds is spoken of reverently as the dark horse to receive the nomination in the event of the defeat of Grant. Mr. Edmunds laughs when the notion of his becoming a candidate is mentioned. Several weeks ago he informed a friend that he hoped the nomination would be tendered him, as he would then show the American people that there was one man in the United States who would not accept a Presidential nomination if offered. Mr. Edmunds's modesty in this respect is not believed to be worthy of serious consideration. His friends insistinat if the emergency arises he will transfer his strength to Grant.

Fifty Grant men started for Chicago in the train which left the Grand Central Depot at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Among them were Senator Thomas Murphy, ex-Minister E. W. Stoughton, Col. Michael W. Burns, Coroner John H. Brady, Michael Cregan, John J. O'Brien, Bernard Biglin, Dr. Pierce C. Van Wyck, Mat-thew Stewart, Robert G. McCord, and Manyice Friedwan, Senator Frederick. A. Schroeder, Gen. James Jourdan, Senator Frederick. A. Schroeder, Gen. James Jourdan, Amos F. Learned, and other Brooklyn Republicans, and Gen. Jaseph C. Pinckney, Gen. Charles Blackie, and a few third-termers from this city went last evening by the 8:30 train.

AUGUSTA. Ga., May 29 .- Gov. Colquitt's appointment of ex-Gov. Brown to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Senator Gordon causes confusion among the Democrats of Georgia. The friends of the Hon. Joseph B. Cumming of Richmond County, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, will press him for Senator to fill den. Gordon's place at the meeting of the General Assembly, in November next

Those who buy lottery tickets should keep the run of the semi-annual drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, when over half a million dollars are distributed under the personal supervision of Gens. Beauregard and

MILLIONAIRE LEWIS'S WILL THE LAST ATTEMPT TO BREAK IT RE BULTING IN FAILURE,

Chancellor Runyon Decides that it is a Valid Document-What is Said by One of the Ex-centors Regarding the Country's Legacy. Chancellor Runyon of New Jersey yesterday gave his decision in the case of the contested will of Joseph L. Lewis, the Hoboken millionaire, who bequeathed the greater part of his fortune, about \$1,000,000, to the United States to assist in paying the national debt. Mr. Lewis, who was born in Jamaica, West Indies, was of illegitimate birth, his mother being Jane Wright, a mulatto, and his father a Jow, named Jacob Levi. Lewis was brought to the United States by his father to be educated, and at the time of his death, March 5, 1877, he had accumulated a very large fortune. His home was in Hoboken, where he led a secluded bachelor life, seldom associating intimately with his neighbors. In October, 1573, he executed his last will in the office of Gilchrist & McGill, in Jersey City, the will being drawn by Alexander T. McGill, After bequeathing sums of money to a number of friends, among whom were the four children of Joshua Benson of Hoboken, and also Madaline J. Johnson of Falmouth, Jamaica, W. I., and her aged aunt, Frances Grace, he left the bulk of his fortune to the United States Govern-ment. He had also given Benson and his wife some real estate. In 1876 he added to his will a codicil, in which he revoked the gifts to Benson and his children. After his death a number of persons began to contest the will. Jane Hastings, who pretended to be his widow, made a strong effort to break the will, but the Government and that she and others had conspired to get possession of the old man's fortune. A full history of the daring conspiracy has been printed in The Sun. Several weeks ago the pretended widow and her fellow conspirators were tried in the United States Court in Trenton, N. J., and convicted, the pretended widow making a confession. She and the other conspirators are now in the New Jersey State Prison. She admitted that she had never seen Lewis.

The conviction of the conspirators did not finish the will contest. Joshua Benson, who had been cut off in the codicil, contested on the ground that Lewis was not of sound mind and had been cut off in the codicil, contested on the ground that Lewis was not of sound mind and memory when he executed the codicil. John S. Cathcart and Martin Cathcart, pretended nephews of Lewis, had also begun to contest the will. In the testimony taken in the contest it was proved that Lewis's mother bore children after Levi abandoned her. One of these, Mary Elizabeth Listed, lived with Dr. Martin Cathcart, a surgeon in the British army, then in India and John S. and Martin Cathcart were the illegitimate offspring of this union. Subsequently Lewis's mother found a new protector in George Johnson, who had negro blood in his veins, and one of her children is the Madaline J. Johnson remembered by Lewis in his will. The Cathcart boys were taken to Ireland by their father, and Lewis finally brought them to the United States. He called them his nephews, but shortly before his death he said they were his nephews 'only by courtesy.'' He never wanted it known that he had negro blood in his veins, and on condition that Madaline J. Johnson and his half-sister, Frances Grace, both living in Jamaica, should never speak of his birth, he gave them an annuity while he lived and remembered them in his will. It was proved in the testimony for the Government that for ten years before he died Lewis had not been on good terms with the Cathcarts, and that he made John S. Cathcart return \$10,000 he had given him. He had also quarrelled with Benson, because he thought that Benson had not treated him honestly in business transactions. It was for these reasons, the Government claimed, that he had cut off the Cathcarts and Benson, and not because of an insane delusion."

The contestants of the will endeavored to show that Lewis, in his old age, exhibited

Cathcarts and Bonson, and not because of an "insane delusion."

The contestants of the will endeavored to show that Lewis, in his old age, exhibited symptoms of insanity, and witnesses testified that he was profane, that he was guilty of petty thefts, and that he was unclean, miserly, and had tried to defraud an old servant out of her estate. On the part of the Government it was admitted that he was eccentric, but it was proved that his business associates considered him sane, and that he had said during the rebellion that he would devote his money toward paying the national debt. John Wolf and George D. H. Gillespie were the executors named in the will and codicil. The counsel in the case were Cortlandt Parker for the proponent; Edwards Pierrepont of counsel for the United States; exchancellor Benjamin Williamson and attorney-General John P. Stockton for John S. Cathcart, Thomas Elias Ward, Catharine Ward, and Frances Grace; Malcolm W. Niven for the Overseer of the Poor of Hoboken; Attorney-General Stockton for the State of New Jersey, and P. H. Gilhobley and Mr. Perry for Thomas Lowis. The Wards mentioned above age chil-

and P. H. Gilhobley and Mr. Perry for Thomas Lewis. The Wards mentioned above are children of Catharine Grace, daughter of Lewis's mother by a man named Grace. Neither Lewis nor his mother was ever married.

Chancellor Runyon said yesterday, in his decision, that the pretended widow of Lewis was out of the case, and that the point to be decided was whether Lewis had testamentary capacity when he executed his last will and the codicil. From the testimony of Mr. McGill it is now proved, the Chancellor said, that the will was a legal document, signed by three competent witnesses, and that lewis was considered at the time to be in sound mind. He had frequent conferences with Mr. McGill about drawing the Instrument, and he said he wanted it drawns that it could never be broken. Mr. McGill asked him what he meant by making the bust of his watch to Mr. Abord Now York, that he made the property of the watch to Mr. Abord Now York, that he made the property of the watch to Mr. Abord Now York, that he had been also mark the vigils kept by his made the point and mark the vigils kept by his made the pet lamb." and Lewis replied that Mr. Morrison would understand. Lewis kept the box containing his will, bonds, mortgages, and other valuables in the Manhattan Bank, said the Chancellor, and the reference to "bet lamb." was no doubt meant for the Manhattan Bank, said the Chancellor, and the reference to "bet lamb." The reword in making bequests in his will and in the codicil, and he told McGill and others that he revoked the bequests to Benson because he had not acteringht. "There would seem to be no ground for questioning the testator's capacity to make a testamentary distribution of his property," says the Chancellor, "so thoroughly does he appear to have been possessed of all the legal requisites to such an act."

In regard to the allegation that Lewis was guilty of potty thefts and profanity, the Chancellor says: Misery disposition and habits, unclean mode of life, distonesty even to theft, for the Lewis and profanity, the C

A Diver Struck by Lightning while Under Water.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 29.—While divers were at work at Cole Harber dyke to-day, a storm came upon them, and the lightning, striking an air pump, passed down to a diver under water. When brought up he was insensible, but the lojuries are not of a serious character.

THE NATION'S DEAD. Decoration Ceremonies in the National Ceme

tery in Gettysburg. GETTYSBURG, May 29 .- The graves of the nation's dead in the National Cemetery were decorated this afternoon. The ceremonies drew a throng of people, who poured into town from the surrounding country, bringing generous contributions of flowers. The exercises of the day were instituted by a procession, under command of Major S. S. Benner, and headed by the Grand Army of the Republic. Carriages containing the orator of the day, the Hon. Charles G. Williams, Member of Congress, of Wisconsin. and the Town Council, escorted by Burns Post, G. A. B., of Westminster, accompanied by bands, followed. Then came three hundred children of the public schools of Gettysburg, carrying of the public schools of Gettysburg, carrying flowers and banners of the different States. As the procession entered the gates of the National Cemetery, while the bands played solemn dirges; it divided. The school children marched to the soldiers' graves and arranged in semi-circles on the grass lawn at the foot of the battle monument. The remainder of the procession moved to the western end of the cemetery, where about five thousand people' assembled around the rostrum. After prayer and the singing of the decoration hymn, D. A. Buehler introduced the orator of the day, who then delivered an eloquent oration, closing as follows:

Speaking by these graves, we must not forget that the true soldier never cherishes any feeling of hatred toward a fallen foe. Rather let us remembed that the foot, that its homes were made desolate and its fields had waste by the kacuest disappointments, and wounded in its most sensitive pride. Far be it from us to utter sught here which could be construed into taunt or exultation. We can respect the fillal feeling which strews flowers upon the graves of its dead or rears monuments to their memories; but we can never justify any attempt, either by word or deed, to revive of perpetuace the cause that went down in the conflict of arms. Nor can we conclude that he who attempts to destroy his country engages in a cause as accred as he who ights to preserve it. Were we to say aught else, our late opponents would know that went down in the conflict of arms. Nor can we conclude that he who attempts to destroy his country engages in a cause as accred as he who ights to preserve it. Were we to say aught else, our late opponents would know that he who attempts to destroy his country engages in a cause as accred as he who ights to preserve it. Were we to say aught else, our late opponents would know that he who attempts of the summing of hollow-hearted hypoerity. Instead of this, let us cultivate a realing of nutural transmeas muntal forbearance, and mutual respect. Let mercy to the many de coupl flowers and banners of the different States. As

were not sufficiently completed. It now solicits business to the principal cities between Portland, Me., and Kansas City and Omaha, and as far south as Norfolk and Nashville. The company claims to have in operation a system of 50,000 miles. The interest to the public in the opening lies in the fact that the company advertises to transmit messages at from 15 to 30 per cent. below the rates now charged by the old companies. This is understood to be the first move in a war of telegraph rates which it is predicted with be vigorously waged and which is of interest both to the public and stock speculators. The new company is pushing the construction of lines in the South to New Orleans, Atlanta, Mobile, and other points. Contracts have been made for the extension and enlargement of the company's system in the West.

It was reported yesterday that the Western Union Company had begun cutting rates, but the report was denied by the officers of the company, who said that their rates had been revised to equalize them. The company has increased the salaries of its operators in this city to the figures paid before the panic of 1873.

NEW JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE.

Policy Holders Not Likely to Derive Benefit from the Settlement. William S. Whitehead of Newark, N. J., who was appointed by Chancellor Runyon to audit the ac-counts of the Hon. Joel Parker, late receiver of the New

Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, has filed his re-port in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Chancery, in Trenton. e assets of the company are, according to the report, of likely that the policy holders will ever draw enefit from the final scittement of the company's

UNDER POLICE PROTECTION.

The Synod in Pittsburgh that is Considering the Rev. Nevlu Woodside's Case. PITTEBURGH, Pa. May 29.—To-day, for the lest time, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod was placed under the protection of the police. The people of Oak alley have preserved order, but during the last two day obtained have been distinting the meetings and acting the whole a manner that the Moderator was obliged to call it such a manner that the Moderator was obliged to call in the Mayor for protection. In a discussion of the paper of the Northern Fresbytery, as to the trial, frequent in terruntions were made. The Moderator called the discretions of the Mayor for the Moderator called the discretions as order, but their hosterious manifestation configuraci, and Dr. McLeod was authorized to call upon the Chief of Fotice. Cont the latter surror at the Moderator action and an explanation was due the Synod. He regretted cascodings to have been required to pursue such a constant. While the Synod had entire confidence in the content of the Church, it was evident from the proceedings sectorially and to-day that drunken and irresponsible pursues had appeared in the church, and flust the discrete was increasing, and he now asked that the Chief of Colee fase charge of the Synod and protect is until its flust adjournment.

Peter Cooper's Farewell Words.

The venerable Dr. Peter Cooper's face smilled nignantly last night upon the 2,000 men and women, It was the twenty-first annual commencement of the classes of science and art, and prizes were to be given. By Mr. Cooper's side were ex-Mayor Treann, Abram S. Hewitt, and Mayor Edward. Cooper. The exercises consisted of orations by Daniel A. Curtin, John O'Connell, Jacob Marks, James S. Erwin, and T. B. Cassy. The presentation of diplomas and prizes followed. Abram S. Hewitt, in presenting the twent first annual report, made a happy speech, in which he aligned to the institution having reached the age of manfileod. Peter Cooper rose slowly, and stepping to the speaker's siesa, was received with cheers and apploase. Many rose to Cooper rose slowly, and stepping to the speaker's desa, was received with cheers and apploase. Many rose to did not longer look forward with this audience that he could no longer look forward with the substantial their another year. He had lived beyond the time most their monther year. He had lived beyond the time and their monther year. He had lived beyond the time and their monther year. He had lived beyond the time specific their monther year. He had lived beyond the time specific their nonther year. He had lived beyond the time specific their nonther year. He had lived beyond the time specific their nonther year. He had lived beyond the time specific their nonther year. He had lived beyond the time specific their nonther year. was the twenty-first annual commencement of the

The Victor Baby Food,

JAMES E. WILLIAMS'S CRIME. IMPRISONING HIS AGED AUNT ON

Bold Scheme to Maintain Possession of Property-His Wife Borne into Court on Stretcher-His Sentence to State Prison. James E. Williams, a dealer in plumbers' materials, at 16 West Fourth street, was tried vesterday in the Court of General Sessions under an indictment charging him with perjury, in swearing before Police Justice Kasmire, on the 7th of October, 1878, that Mrs. Delia Little, his aunt, had been an habitual drunkard for four years, and also that she neglected to provide for her family, although he knew that she was a widow, without children or dependents. Mrs. Fanny Williams, his wife, was jointly indicted with him, but Williams demanded a separate trial. Williams is a dark, thick-set man, with piercing black eyes and black curling hair and beard.

A slenderly-formed little old lady rose from her seat, in response to a call for Mrs. Delia Little, and walked feebly toward the witness by narrow white rufflings at her throat and wrists. The whiteness of her hair was strongly

contrasted by a close-fitting black straw bonnet.
"Where do you live, Mrs. Little?" the Assist-"Where do you then Mr. Little and the Lower with the same way and do you then deep water of the same distinguished and the little and the lower water of the same and the same and the little and the lit ant District Attorney asked.
"In the House of Detention for witnesses,

"Then, gentlemen," Mrs. Little said, "I cried."

The witness sank back in her chair, and, covering her face with her handkerchief, wept. The crier, by Judge Gildersleeve's direction, gave her a glass of water, and after a few minutes she regained her self-control.

"I asked to see a police magistrate." Mrs. Little resumed, but Matron Foster told me that I must wait until next morning. A coach came to the door of the Tomos next morning, and a policeman told me that he would take me to a police magistrate. But he took me to Blackwell's Island. I was kept in the workhouse for six months. When I came from the Island I sought an asylum in the house of Mrs. Agnes Lewis, a colored woman who worked for Williams while I lived there.

"I see." Mr. Rollins said, "that in the commitment based upon the afflidavits of Williams and Mrs. Williams it is made to appear that you were in the police court when the afflidavits were made, and that you wire?"

"I received the education of a lady, and it was never before intimated that I could not read and write like a lady. I never saw this commitment before, and I never appeared before a police justice until I prefered the charge against Mrs. Williams."

Mrs. Williams."

Mrs. Mrs. Williams."

Mrs. Little never appeared before a police justice until I prefered the charge against the time it was said she was a drunkard, and Mrs. Little never appeared to be under the influence of liquor.

Mrs. Catherine Laries, who lived next door to the Williamses when Mrs. Little was with them, and Agnes Lewis, the colored woman, testified that they never saw her under the influence of liquor. Mrs. Lewis added that during the ten months that Mrs. Little spent under her roof she did not taste liquor.

When Mr. Rollins announced that the prosecution rested, there was a stir at the door of the court room. Both leaves of the door were thrown open, and a man in the uniform of the ambulance surgeons of Bellevue Hospitale entered. Close behind him were six offloers of the court room. Both leaves of the door thmony.

The jury found Williams guifty, but recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to States prison at hardlabor for four years. Williams's face became white and sot, and he seemed about to fall to the floor, but Capt. Lyndsay supported him to a chair.

Cool Weather Lessening Mortality. There was a falling off of about fifty yesterday

Francis Hospital ys-sterday from the effects of the heat. Gertrude Martz of 210 Sullivan street died in St. Vin cent's Hospital from the same cause. At moon yesterday Patrick O'Brien of Newark was sun strick at the Bowery and Third avenue and sent t Believue Hospital.

Grand Musical Festival for New York. The lease of the Seventh Regiment armory ran signed yesterday for the musical festival to be given inder the auspices of the oratorio and symphony socie

Warm Refrigerators in Brooklyn. Owing to the hor Coather, the Knickerbocker

Ice Company in Brooklyn ran bort of ice, and yesterilay the ice carts could not give the neced supply for Satur day and Sunday. Furman atrect was blocked all the morning by ice cars waiting to get ionds, coin a causal boat that had just arrived from Maine. See, vallarges of ice are on their way from Lake Champiain, a, that as ice famine is not leared. JOHN BROUGHAM FATALLY ILL.

The Old Comedian Playing the Last Tragi Part in the Drama of Life. Mr. John Brougham, the actor and dramatic author, is lying very seriously iil at his rooms, in East Ninth street. He has long been an invalid from gout, and of late his left side has become paralyzed. He has been in bed for three weeks on account of exceeding feebleness On Thursday morning he became very restless

On Thursday morning he became very restless, and, rising from his bed, desired it turned round. He then suddenly ordered it turned back again. Miss Annie Delano, an actress who is in constant attendance upon him, remarked to him that he was unusually irritable, but that it was a good sign, as it showed that he was getting better.

"On yes, I am getting better," was Mr. Brougham's reply. "Two or three days more and all will be over. I shall then be a trouble to no one."

That morning symptoms of acute Bright's disease of the kidneys revealed themselves, and Drs. William M. Polk, Charles P. Murray, and Walter R. Gillette, being called in consultation with Dr. Quackenbos, decided that the old actor could ilve but a very few days, and might die at any moment. During this trying time Mr. Brougham has preserved aimost entire consciousness, but on account of weakness is unwilling to talk. His professional and many other friends are constant in their attentions to him, and do everything possible to mitigate the dreadful suffering.

CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

A Town Destroyed-Nine Persons Killed and

Sixty Injured.

LONDON, May 29 .- In the race for the Epsom Gold Cup at Epsom, yesterday, the lockey Jeffery, who rode Parole, asserted that the jockey Greaves, who was riding Fashion, the winner, bore Parele on to the ropes The Rimes says Parele had not the right to come up bethe rimes any a farose had not the right to come up between Fashion and the rails. All sporting papers take a similar view of the return and say that the objection lodged against Fashion by Jeffery, on the ground of foul riding, was frivolous.

The Sportmans says: "We understand that the jockey Archer will not ride again for at least two months, and he may not ride until the Good wood meeting, which will begin on Tuesday, the 27th of July."

France's Political Sky Clearing Up.

LONDON, May 29.-The Paris correspondent of the Times rays: "The political sky seems clearing up. The great labor strikes in the provinces are ended. The Communist demonstration has been abandoned by all but a handful of fanatics, and the attack in the Chamber of Deputies on the Frefect of Police mustered only thirty-one votes."

LONDON, May 29 .- Correspondents say that to better seed time has been experienced in Ireland for many years than flow. The crop is healthy and well ad-valued. An nousual area has been sown in potatoes,

The Fisheries Question.

LIVERPOOL, May 29 .- The London corre-Appendent of the Liverpool Courier says "James Russe Lowell, the American Minister to England, has receive instructions or advices from Secretary Evaries relative to

A superb game of fifteen-ball pool was played A superb game of fifteen-ball pool was played at the Union square billiard rooms last night between dothard E. Wahlstrom and Samuel F. Knight. The game was the best in forty-one for the championship of the world and 8500. Both are known to be fine players, and there was a large number of spectators.

The betting was nearly even at the starf, though siter playing an hour Wahlstrom became a slight favorite. Wahlstrom is a Swede and Knight a Haltimorean. At 10-20 F. M. the score stood Wahlstrom, ten games, Knight, eight.

At 12½ P. M. the score stood Wahlstrom, 10 games, Knight, 13. Wahlstrom wow the match, the score at the close standing: Wahlstrom, 21 games; Knight, 14.

Albert Ellis, formerly a railroad conductor committed suicide at his home, in Trenton, N. J., yester day, by taking laudanum. He had committed bigamy by marrying Mary Meeley of this city, while he had a wire diving in Lambertville, from whom the Chanceller had refused to divorce him. In a letter addressed to his sec-onal wife, who had gone to live with her mother, in con-sequence of the discovery that he had not been divorced, he said: "A person told me that your mother M going to have me arrested. I am so worried I cannot live. I will take noisen. Oh, Mary, I die for the love I have for you." Be took the poison on going to bed on Friday night and was found in a dying condition yesterday morning.

Journeymen Bakers Uniting.

Nearly a hundred journeymen bakers of the west side met last evening in Neumann's Hall, 476 Ninti avenue, with three members of the Executive Committee f the German Bakers' Benevolent and Protective Unio of the German Bakers Benevolent and Protective Union, to form a new branch union to not in harmons with the Germans. Thomas Nix n was elected temporary (that man and specifics were made by Editor Blatt of the Felkassisses). Budship Mann of the west side branch, Henry Strebhers, President of the downtown branch, and Francis Schoffeld of 139 Sands street, Brooklyn. An orranisation was formed, and Mr. Schoffeld elected President.

A Beadlock in the Bayonne City Government The late charter election in Bayonne, N. J., resulted in a tic between Democrats and Republicans in the Board of Aldermen, and seven meetings have been held without effecting an organization. The last of these meetings was held inst evening, and twenty-three fruit less ballots were taken. It is asserted that it is the pur pose of some members of the Board to preserve the deadlock long enough to throw the city into bankruptoy in order to have the city accounts for the past lew years overhauled.

overhauled.

To insure the eradication of eruptive complaints was daily with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. At all druggists'. "Hill's Hair And Whisker Dye," black or brown, 50s. Depot, Crittenton's, 115 Fulton st, New York—Ads.

WHITTAKER UNDER ARREST. THE COURT OF INQUIRY'S FINDING

STRONGLY AGAINST HIM. Declaring that He was Untruthful, that He

Wrote the Note of Warning, and that His Wounds May Have Been Self-Indicted. The Whittaker Court of Inquiry met in secret session in West Point at 3 P. M. yester-day to make up its final report, which was agreed upon and signed by all of the members of the court.

The report recites the circumstances of the mutilation of the colored cadet on the 6th of April last, his discovery, bound and bleeding, and then presents a full summary of the testi-mony given at the inquiry, dwelling particularly on the finding of the experts that Whittaker's handwriting is identical with that of the note of warning sent to the cadet before the mutilation. Following are the conclusions

reached by the Court:

First—The court is unable to believe that such slight wounds as Cadet Whittaker received could have been inflicted by the persons in the manner and under the circumstances described by him.

Second-It does not see why a man with his surroundings and in his condition and frame of mind, as shown by his own evidence, should

of mind, as shown by his own evidence, should have submitted to an assault such as is alleged, without summoning assistance during the assault or immediately thereafter.

Third—It believes a person tied as he was, and left as he claims to have been, could readily have released himself, had he exerted himself to do so.

Fourth—From the testimony of the post surgeon and others, the Court is compelled to believe that Cadet Whittaker was neither asleep nor insensible when he was examined on the morning of April 6, 1880, but that he was feigning.

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ing:
Ifth—The Court is not able to discover any
motive that any person other than Cadet Whittaker could have had in making such an assault; and there is no evidence whatever to
warrant the belief that any other person did make it. Sixth—It believes that the hair clipping, the make it.

Sixth—It believes that the hair clipping, the flesh cutting and the binding could have all been accomplished by Cadet Whittaker himself.

Seventh—The theory that the note of warning is an imitation of Cadet Whittaker's writing is, in the opinion of the Court, untenable. The severe tests to which the experts in handwriting were subjected, and their positive testimony, place it beyond doubt that Cadet Whittaker himself wrote the note of warning, and therefore that he is not ignorant of the person or persons engaged in the affair. This latter conclusion is atrengthened by the fact that one-half of the sheet of paper on which this note is written was found in Cadet Whittaker's possession.

From the strong array of circumstantial evi-

half of the sheet of paper on which this note is written was found in Cadet Whittaker's possession.

From the strong array of circumstantial evidence, from the festimenty of the experts in handwriting, and from the conflicting statements of Cadet Whittaker and the lack of veracity evinced by him in certain cases during the investigation, as shown by the evidence, the court is of the opinion that the imputation upon the character of Cadet Whittaker, referred to in the order convening the court and contained in the official reports of the Commandant of Cadet and the Post Surgeon, is fully sustained.

When the report was sent to Gen. Schofield and carefully read by him, he caused a letter to be addressed to Col. Lazelle, Commandant of the Corps of Cadets, directing the arrest of Whittaker, and placing him in confinement in his room. The order was promptly carried out, and Whittaker will remain under arrest until the case is disposed of, and a guard will keep him under surveillance.

An officer in high rank, when asked what disposition would be made of him if the findings of the court are approved by the War Department, replied if he was a non-commissioned officer he would be tried by court martial, as urged by Recorder Sears in his address to the court, but it is probable, if the President approves, that he will be dismissed from the Arademy or be turned over to the civil authorities. Whittaker still protests his innocence, the findings of the court were forwarded to the War Department last night by mail.

A Merchant's Disappearance.

John W. Behan, a dealer in clothing at 39% South street, has been missing for three weeks. He was last seen on May S. The day previous, it is said, he had an altercation with a former employee, and the latter was arrested and taken to the Tombs. The next mornwas arrested and taken to the Tombs. The next morning, when the case came up, Mr. Behan withdrew the charge, and the company walked down Centre street to Reade street, where they separated, Mr. Behan woing his Reade street, where they separated, Mr. Behan coing his results of the same of the street of the street of the same of t

Death of George Honey, the Actor LONDON, May 29.-The death of George Honey, the well-known comedian, is announced this morning.

Mr. Honey began his career on the stage as a singer, and he appeared in English opera for several years before he began the making of his very respectable reputation as an actor. From F-48 until a few years age, which he was stricken down with paralysis, he was prointly the foremost man in England in such parts as Seeles in Caste, and Grasss in Money. In which two parts, by the way he achieved his greatest successes. In 1475 he came to this country and played Free Michaeles in Mr. Our Boya, at the Globe Theatre, Boston, and Bries at Walisck's, in this city. Seen after his return home he was taken ill and appeared but rarely. He died in poverty, loaving a large family.

Mrs. Roberts's Strange Mistake.

Thomas Roberts, well known in Hoboken for Thomas Roberts, well known in Hoboken for many years, quarrelied with his wise some eight months ago, and disappeared. His wise afterward learned that he had sailed for England. On Thursday a man named Thomas Roberts was killed by falling into the hold of the steamship causeds of the National line. His description closely tallied with that of the missing husband, and after the Coroner had prepared the body for turial Mrs. Roberts appeared and desired to see it. Upon looking on the deal man's face she began weeping, and declared it was ber hisband. Later she returned with her son, aged 12, and her daughter, axed 15, and both of them said that the body was not that of their father. Mrs. Roberts went away and returned again with triends who had known her inshand, and she was at length convinced that the body was that of another.

The Ryan-Goss Prize Fight.

PITTSBURGH, May 29.—Ryan, who is matched to fight Goss, reached this city last Wednesday, in company with Johnny Roach. He has been quietly in raining at a suburban hotel since then. It is thought training at a suburban hotel since then. It is thought that Goss will not come directly to the city but will meet the party at the place appointed for the fight, which is thus far known only to the principals and their trainers. The fight is to take place next Thesday morning, and will be within fitty miles of this city. It is believed that it will be in West Virginia, probably near the State line. There have been meefforts on the part of the solice to prevent the fight, and its believed there will be none. The presence of one of the principals in the city was kept from the public until to-day. Ryant is in fine condition, and he and his trainer are very confident of his success.

Thoy, May 29 .- Connors, the murderer of Thoy, May 29.—Conflors, the murderer of Supervisor casey, has not yet been agreeded. Mayor Murphy to night offered a reward of \$500 for his capture. The latter will prove no easy task, as Connors a known to but low of the officers in this vicinity, and no good photograph of him can be obtained. Only two were known to be in existence and these were destroyed by Michael Hozan and William Boyd, who were arrested to night on charge of aiding and abotting a criminal to escape.

The Thermometer in New York Yesterday. At Hudnut's Pharmacy at 3 A. M., 61°; 6, 60°; 6, 60°; 12, 77°; 3), P. M., 78°; 6, 68°; 9, 64°; 12, 61°;

The Signal Office Prediction. For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barom-cter, east to south winds, cloudy weather, numerous rains, and higher temperature.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS.

The Pope has sent a valuable work of art as a gift to the Sultan. the Sultan.

John Pochman, 14 years of age, of 182 East Third street, fell from the roof of 194 Second street yesterday, and was killed. hilled.

Annie Louise Cary and Charles F. Lewis, M. P., sailed for England in the City of Chester yesterday. Theodore Steinway was a passenger in the bonau.

The seventy-two-hour pedestrian contest in Pittaburgh closed last evening with the following source. Handing Mignault, 378 miles, Hearty, 479, Burns, 358; McVay, 548; Campans, 330; Freemab, 262.

The Albary day locks will see an execution on Men. Mignant, 578 miles Hearty, 27() Burns, 388; McVay, 348; Campana, 389; Freeman, 262.

The Albany day hoats will make an excursion on Monday to WestPoint, Newburgh, and Poughkeepase, learing vestry astect pier at 8-15 and West Fourth street at 9 A. M. arriving in New York at 5-30 P. M.

Mr. R. B. Haves arrived in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, accommanded by Mr. Rainey and Gen. Devens of his Catinet. They were driven to the residence of Charles Cathons whose guest they will be during their stay in the city.

Richard Leary, 8 years old, was yesterday arrested in Hoboken on a charge of having stolen \$127 from the house of Antoine Boucher, at 24 decknot rives. He said that he was assisted to enter the house through a window by a man whose name he refused to give.

Health Officer Smith has sent on the following notice: All vessels entering the port of New York from New Yorks, Sevannah, Charleston, Mobile, Gaiveston, Key States and Gut ports, without a bill of health, will be subjected. O quarantine observation on and after the 1st leaf of June.